drive sprocket. The strand between the sprockets where the chain leaves the drive sprocket and enters the driven sprocket is frequently under reduced drive tension or slack due to the absence of driving force exerted on that strand. In systems with large center distances between the sprockets, both strands may evidence slack between the sprockets.--

A1 cont

Please replace the paragraph beginning at page 2, line 15, with the following amended paragraph:

--To maintain tension in such transmission systems, tensioner devices have been used to push a tensioner arm against the chain along a chain strand. Such transmission systems typically press on the chain mechanically deflect the strand path imparting under the desired degree of tension on the chain. Current tensioner devices for performing this function, such as torsion spring tensioners, utilize the energy stored in a wound spring to drive the tensioner arm, such as shown in Ojima, U.S. Pat. No. 5,030,170. The small size of torsion spring tensioners makes them highly suitable in many situations. However, they often require an excessive spring load to effectively dampen chain vibrations and maintain a constant spring tension.--

A2

Please replace the paragraph beginning at page 13, line 8, with the following amended paragraph:

--Figure 9 is a sectional top view of the rotary actuating tensioner through the lines IX-IX shown in Figure 8 indicating the rotary motion of the device and the fluid and air chambers of the tensioner.--

A3

Please replace the paragraph beginning at page 13, line 14, with the following amended paragraph:

--Figure 11 is a view of the rotary actuating tensioner through line XI-XI of Figure 7 showing the hydraulic fluid inlet and check valve assembly.--

A4

Please replace the paragraph beginning at page 16, line 14, with the following amended paragraph:

--Additionally, the configuration of this aspect of the rotary actuating tensioner 18 provides superior dampening of chain vibration by eliminating the need for the previously discussed independent lever mechanisms and by coupling the two tensioner arms 20 and 22 directly to the rotary actuating tensioner 18. Thus, vibration in a first strand of chain, whether strand 24(a) or 24(b), is transferred and damped by the action of the second strand through the rotary actuating tensioner 18.--

A5

Please replace the paragraph beginning at page 17, line 1, with the following amended paragraph:

--Referring to the figures to describe the two principle parts of the rotary actuating tensioner 18 in greater detail, Figure 2 depicts one aspect of a tensioner arm 20 in front view. The first and second arms (20 and 22 as shown in Figure 1) are identical in structure but have a different orientation in operation, determined by the direction of chain travel. This aspect of the tensioner arm 20 has an elongated bracket portion 48 with a bore 50. The bore 50 is slightly offset toward the leading end of the bracket portion 48 of the tensioner arm 20. More particularly, the bore 50 is offset toward the end of the arm 20 nearest the incoming chain.--

A6

IN THE CLAIMS:

Please replace claims 1, 2, 4-8, 10-14 and 18 with the following amended claims 1, 2, 4-8, 10-14 and 18: